(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 1850.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1786.

MADRID, *November* 28.

THE nephew of the count d'Espilly, who acts as his secretary, is arrived here from Algiers to take care of the Spanish slaves, who have had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the infidels: they were both presented to the king. It is assured, that their dispatches do not make the least mention of a final accommodation of our court with the dey of Algiers; they only mention the suspension of arms, that was agreed on until the end of December.

LISBON, *December* 18.

Great preparations are making to get the men of war ready that are designed to cruise against the Algerines, who are now become so desperate and daring as to spread terror to the surrounding nations. Orders are also given to equip several stout frigates, which are to cruise two in company, as it is well known that those vindictive plunderers have a large number of vessels at sea; many of them are square rigged, which mount from 28 to 44 guns, and are manned with numerous crews of desperate ruffians; some of these large vessels have lately been seen upwards of 100 west leagues of the Western Isles.

PARIS, *December* 30.

It is said that the court of Versailles have remonstrated against accepting Mr. Eden in the capacity that this court meant he should appear in at the commercial treaty. The objections, we hear, are, that Great-Britain having already an ambassador at their court, they cannot see any necessity for a plenipotentiary to be added; especially as it will establish a precedent of having different ministers for every different measure that each court may think necessary to agitate.

VIENNA, *January* 4.

The landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in conformity to the intentions of his late reigning father, has decidedly acceded to the Germanic confederacy. It is also reported, that another prince of the empire has signified his intention of taking the same part. All the movements of the king of Prussia to augment his federative league do not seem much to disturb his imperial majesty, who at present appears more employed on objects of interior administration than on those abroad. It is true, that all the officers are assiduously engaged in business, but nothing transpires in public except what relates to the changes to be introduced in the interior department.

It is determined by the court not to answer the last rescript published by the king of Prussia; however, a nobleman of great distinction hath, it is said, collected together all the illustrations that can be desired on the grand question respecting the exchange of Bavaria, and proposes to publish them immediately. The government will not check his zeal, but his productions will not be considered as a ministerial piece.

LONDON, *January* 6.

A military academy is now established at Amsterdam, for the encouragement of which the contributions are considerable. The states of Holland have assigned for the promotion of this establishment 10,000 florins, besides the annual sum of 4000 for the first six years. Mr. Hope, the celebrated merchant at Amsterdam, has presented the academy with a frigate of 60 feet in length, completely equipped, to be placed in the yard belonging to the school, on board of which the scholars are to be exercised in the nautical art.

The voyage round the world, undertaken by chevalier de la Peyrouse, has two objects—one to keep close to the southern coasts of Asia, and to endeavour to discover a passage between it and America, communicating with the European sea. The other object of his circumnavigation, is to visit the most distant shores in order to correct the present charts, which stand in the greatest need of it. When the vessels come to an anchor, the commander has received express orders to encourage the botanists to go a-shore, and gather the most curious plants, and make other salutary discoveries.

Jan. 7. It being publicly asserted, that notwithstanding it was declared from the best authority, that the commercial adjustment would not be revived, unless called for by the Irish people, yet that an infidious report had been propagated, that the measure would be revived, it is necessary to see how the matter really stands. Mr. Orde, on the last day declared the matter was not dead, but sleeping, and that from the majority of the house of commons, he was alone to collect the sense of the people—from hence sprung the doubt, whether well founded, a little time will determine.

Extract of a letter from Tangiers, November 18.

"The corsairs of Algiers, which were used to be admitted to anchor in this harbour, and were authorised to prevent the departure of other vessels from the harbour during their stay, have been refused both these privileges, on which account they express much discontent."

It is now generally believed that the East-Indies will be the theatre of the next maritime war, in which this country will be engaged; and consequently, that it will be the most ruinous in point of expences, on account of the immense distance, that England was ever cursed with.—The Dutch are so well aware that the bulk of our marine force will be employed in that quarter, that they are already taking every possible precaution for putting their possessions in that part of the world in a good posture of defence. For this purpose they have concluded a subsidiary treaty with the rhingrave of Salm, by which that prince has agreed to furnish no less a body of his troops than six thousand, to be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Batavia, for the defence of these possessions.

A truce of thirty years with the Algerines, hath been at length happily accomplished by the count d' Espilly, and includes the Portuguese, also the Neapolitans, and some other Italian nations, as well as the Spaniards. The sum to be paid to the Algerines by the powers, is 2,800,000 dollars, in annual instalments of 200,000 each. The concluding this business was immediately followed by the release of several hundreds of christians, who had for many years been experiencing all the miseries and horrors attendant on wretchedness, want, and slavery. As a mark of royal approbation of the count d' Espilly's services on this occasion, his catholic majesty was pleased to appoint him consul-general to the regency of Algiers.

Jan. 9. Advices are received from Gibraltar, that governor Elliot had procured the release of fourteen English captives, who had been taken in a vessel from Lisbon to Malaga, laden with property belonging to some Portuguese merchants, and carried into Algiers by one of the dey's corsairs in February last; since which time to the 18th of November, they have been detained in slavery, in which they were obliged to work very hard for the first two months of their captivity; but afterwards on making it known that they were subjects of England, and only going as passengers in the Portuguese vessel, the work was considerably alleviated, and by means of Mr. Dyer, a merchant in a public capacity at Algiers, in concert with the application of the governor of Gibraltar, they were released by the dey's order, and sent back in an English sloop of war as a present to general Elliot, which was the dey's own expression. A very great interest was made to procure for them their effects, which were taken at the same time, and which they had identified in the most authentic manner; but this petition was refused, it being hinted that the release of their persons, considering they were taken on board a ship armed and belonging to a power with whom the Algerine regency were at open war, was a sufficient favour and compliment to the British crown, and the persons who had petitioned for their release. These persons say there are no fewer than 1200 christians at this time slaves in Algiers, who being Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians chiefly, were treated with the greatest severity imaginable; during their captivity they saw 150 persons, who died of an epidemic distemper, buried in one hole for several days together; but that this disease had entirely stopped in September last. The Algerines had fourteen men of war in their port, two of which were of forty-six guns; and they were still, at the time of these captives release, employed in fortifying the city and suburbs by land and sea.

Jan. 14. The weather last week was perhaps the most extraordinary for the season, that this part of Europe has ever been witness to. Thunder and lightning at the time of frost and heavy snow, are phœnomena in our island: yet these absolutely happened at one and the same time. The Thisbe frigate, which carried lord Keppel to Italy, on her return met with the same storm at the chops of the channel as proved so fatal to the Halsewell East-Indiaman. The lightning came on with such violence as to strike the men down upon the deck, though luckily they soon recovered. The masts were split and the rigging torn from them, so as to make it necessary to cut them away to clear the wreck. At St. Ives in Cornwall the lightning and thunder was terrible; but they preceded the snow, which was afterwards remarkably heavy for several hours. In Mounts bay several vessels were drove on shore. The damages at Falmouth and Plymouth have already been mentioned. On the East coast it was felt, but without thunder, and much less violent.

Extract of a letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated May 8, 1785.

"The Hillsborough and Monte de Carmo arrived here two or three days ago, a Dutch vessel spoke with the Barrington more than a month ago, in lat. 27 south, so that she must have passed long since. The Dutch have been very unfortunate this season. They have this day received accounts of one of their China ships being lost on the coast; also three of their Batavia ships missing, which they suppose likewise to be lost, which has occasioned great scarcity here of rice, sugar, and other Batavia articles."

Extract of a letter from Ostend, January 9.

"Friday last the sea all about this part was a scene of the greatest distress ever remembered, being covered with wrecks and vast numbers of dead bodies floating. Two cutters which sailed from this place in the morning were totally lost in the afternoon, about three o'clock, and all on board except two persons perished."

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, January 6.

"The king of Prussia is, notwithstanding the advanced season, pouring whole columns of troops into that part of the dutchy of East-Cleves, which makes a part of his sovereignty, where the garrisons are all filled and augmented. Such an unusual army on the frontiers of the states, cannot fail to rouse their attention, especially considering the critical situation of affairs with the republic and that monarch."

Jan. 22. Yesterday at noon, arrived his royal highness prince Frederick, the heir apparent of Denmark, on a visit to the British court, and with a view, it is said, to celebrate the nuptials with the princess royal.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, January 7.

"Yesterday it blew quite a hurricane, which drove every ship and vessel out to sea; two large ships from St. Domingo, it is apprehended, were totally lost; most of the small vessels were dismasted, and many shipwrecks and dead bodies have been seen floating."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated January 7.

"The Prussian minister at this court has received private letters from Berlin, by which he has been assured that his master's health was in so weak a condition, that it was not expected he would be able to get through the winter. Our ministers seem to be of the same opinion; for our military preparations have not been in the least relaxed since the conclusion of the treaty with Holland; on the contrary, they are carried on with the greatest possible activity; and new levies, not merely of recruits to complete old regiments, but of entire new regiments, are raising in Hungary and Transylvania. The acquisition of Bavaria, or a war with the Turks, and perhaps both, are the objects of these preparations."

Jan. 23. It now appears that this country has gained above one million by the alteration in the duty on teas; and it is now under consideration to reduce the duties on tobacco, spirits and wine; by which means smuggling will entirely be put a stop to, and very essential advantages derived to the revenue.

To-morrow his majesty will go in state to the right honourable the house of peers, and open the sessions of parliament with a most gracious speech from the throne to both houses.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, December 18.

"The King Fisher sloop, captain Otway, is returned from Tetuan with two bullocks and thirteen sheep, for the supply of the garrison with fresh provisions, of which we have lately been in great want; and the captain obtained the promise of three tartanes being immediately sent after him with cargoes of the same live stock, all of which are paid for in hard cash. The commodore is now here in the Trusty of 50 guns, with the Sphynx, captain Markham, and King Fisher, Otway, the Thetis and Andromache are on a cruise, as is also the Race-horse cutter. Trade is tolerably brisk, though it labours under many inconveniences. The merchants are not so numerous, nor are there so many shops as before the late war. The new town is more convenient and regular, though not so large and extensive as the old: this is in regard to the expectation of future troubles. One of the cruisers touched lately at Cadiz, where the Spaniards are indefatigable in building new ships of war, and repairing the old ones. They have seven up there, one thought to be a three decker, and very large.

The Spaniards have alſo a ſhip of 80 guns moored as a guard ſhip off the Poys Puntale, beyond which they permit no veſſels, but thoſe carrying their own flag, to anchor."

Within a few days ſome of the firſt mercantile houſes in the city have refuſed to execute any more orders for America, except for ready money and good bills, till an arrangement of commerce between the two countries has taken place.

Jan. 27. The marquis of Carmarthen, on being cloſely aſked by lord Stormont, informed the houſe of peers yeſterday, that a treaty of commerce was in ſo much forwardneſs with Ruſſia, that ſhe had named commiſſioners on her part.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tueſday, January 24.

Yeſterday about a quarter before three, his majeſty came to the houſe, and being ſeated on the throne, Sir Francis Molineux, uſher of the black rod, was commanded to order the attendance of the houſe of commons; the ſpeaker of which, with ſeveral of the members attending, the king was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

My lords and gentlemen,

Since I laſt met you in parliament, the diſputes which appeared to threaten an interruption to the tranquillity of Europe have been brought to an amicable concluſion; and I continue to receive from foreign powers the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their friendly diſpoſition towards this country.

At home my ſubjects experience the growing bleſſings of peace in the extenſion of trade, the improvement of the revenue, and the increaſe of the public credit of the nation.

For the farther advancement of thoſe important objects, I rely on the continuance of that zeal and induſtry which you manifeſted in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament.

The reſolutions which you laid before me, as the baſis of an adjuſtment of the commercial intercourſe between Great Britain and Ireland, have been by my directions communicated to the parliament of that kingdom; but no effectual ſtep has hitherto been taken thereupon which can enable you to make any further progreſs in that ſalutary work.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

I have ordered the eſtimates for the preſent year to be laid before you: It is my earneſt wiſh to enforce œconomy in every department; and you will, I am perſuaded, be equally ready to make ſuch proviſion as may be neceſſary for the public ſervice, and particularly for maintaining our naval ſtrength on the moſt ſecure and reſpectable footing. Above all, let me recommend to you the eſtabliſhment of a fixed plan for the reduction of the national debt. The flouriſhing ſtate of the revenue will, I truſt, enable you to effect this important meaſure with little addition to the public burthens.

My lords and gentlemen,

The vigour and reſources of the country, ſo fully manifeſted in its preſent ſituation, will encourage you in continuing to give your utmoſt attention to every object of national concern, particularly to the conſideration of ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary, in order to give farther ſecurity to the revenue, and to promote and extend as far as poſſible the trade and general induſtry of my ſubjects.

NEW-YORK, *April* 6.

His excellency the governor of South-Carolina, hath received a letter from France, ſigned by Monſ. Chateaufort, informing, that his moſt chriſtian majeſty was content with the terms offered by that ſtate, relative to the French debt, and propoſing a mode of payment. This buſineſs having been laid before the houſe of repreſentatives of the ſaid ſtate, was ordered to be referred to the committee of ways and means.

We learn from Charleſton, South Carolina, that Tinchimiogo, or the *Red Wood Pecker*, a head man of the Chactaws, and Spokahomo, a ſon to the head warrior of all the Chactaws, are now in that city; that on the 17th ult. they were admitted to talk with his excellency governor Moultrie, wherein they expreſſed themſelves in terms of the greateſt friendſhip, offering to take up the hatchet for the Carolinians whenever deſired, aſſerting that the Chickeſaws and they were friends, and that, in the name of the two people, they came to take them by the hand. They complained greatly of having been moleſted by the Creeks, who diſturbed them (in their way) to join them againſt the Virginians. They counted aſſiſtance in ammunition in caſe of a rupture with the Creeks, begging advice how to proceed. To which his excellency gave an anſwer exceedingly ſatisfactory.

April 12. An Engliſh paper of January 11, unfolds the following ſcene of villainy, in an extract of a letter, dated the 22d of December, from Penzance in Cornwall:

"On Saturday laſt about ſeven o'clock in the morning, a large ſhip was ſeen about two leagues weſt of the land's end, in apparent great diſtreſs; the wind then very hard at eaſt. Thirty people from a ſmall village called Sunning, went out in two boats to her aſſiſtance. Between the ſhip and the ſhore, they were met by two boats from the veſſel, who told them they were from Port-au-Prince, bound to Dunkirk; that they had been out fifty-ſix days, and had met very hard weather. The ſhip was very leaky, and when they quitted her, ſhe had ſix feet water in the hold, and they ſuppoſed ſhe would go down in leſs than a quarter of an hour: this did not ſtop the Coniſhmen; they boarded her and found very foul play had been uſed, and great pains taken to ſink the ſhip. Three augurs were found, with which they had bored holes under the cabin floor, alſo the rigging cut away the more to diſable her, and the principal pump gear hid away: they ſtopped the holes as ſoon as poſſible, and in a few hours got her ſafe into St. Mary's, Scilly, where they are now diſcharging her cargo, which is coffee, ſugar, and indigo; and ſhe is worth ten thouſand pounds. The perſon who calls himſelf the captain, ſays his name is Francis Cardon, the ſhip called the Sarah; and that they left the real captain ſick in the Weſt-Indies. But the ſtory gains very little credit here. They brought a great quantity of ſpecie on ſhore with them, which is ſafely lodged in this town; it is ſaid fifty cheſts of dollars."

CARLISLE, *March* 29.

On Tueſday evening and Wedneſday laſt generals Butler and Parſons, two of the commiſſioners for Indian affairs in the northern and middle department of the United States, arrived in this town after a tedious and difficult paſſage of thirty-four days between the Big Miami and Fort Pitt, and ſix days from thence to this place. We are authoriſed to inform the public, that they have concluded a treaty of peace with the Shawnoe nation of Indians, from whom they have received hoſtages for the delivery of all the priſoners white and black, which have been taken by that nation through the late war; alſo, that they have renewed the treaties concluded in 1785, with the Wyandots and Delawares, and ſettled ſome matters of great public utility between the United States and all theſe nations reſpecting the boundaries and ſurveying the lands; of which events one of the commiſſioners has proceeded to inform congreſs; and that matters wear a pleaſing aſpect on the frontier, notwithſtanding the machinations of a *neighbouring power*, who ſtill endeavours to keep up the jealouſy of the Indians againſt the people of the United States by perſonal inſinuations, and the aſſiſtance of baſe emiſſaries who reſide in their towns and on our frontier.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 10.

The Leyden Gazette of December laſt, gives the following account of the extraordinary interference of Heaven in favour of a widow and her family, near Dordrecht, in the province of Holland:—This induſtrious woman was left by her huſband, who was an eminent carpenter, a comfortable houſe, with ſome land, and two boats for carrying merchandiſe and paſſengers on the canal. She was alſo ſuppoſed to be worth ten thouſand guilders in ready money, which ſhe employed on a hempen and ſail-cloth manufactory, as the means not only of increaſing her fortune, but of inſtructing her children (a ſon and two daughters) in thoſe uſefull branches of buſineſs. One night about nine o'clock, when the workmen were gone home, a perſon dreſſed in uniform, with a muſket and broad ſword, came to her houſe, and requeſted lodging. I let no lodging, friend, ſaid the widow; and beſides have no ſpare bed, unleſs you ſhould ſleep with my ſon, which I think very improper being a perfect ſtranger to us all. The ſoldier then ſhewed a diſcharge from Dieſbach's regiment, ſigned by the major, who gave him an excellent character, and a paſſport from the compte de Maillebois, governor of Breda. The widow believing the ſtranger to be an honeſt man, as he really was, called for her ſon and aſked him if he would accommodate a veteran who had ſerved the republic thirty years with reputation, with a part of his bed. The young man conſented, and the ſoldier was hoſpitably entertained, and withdrew to reſt.—Some hours after, a loud thumping was heard at the ſtreet door, which rouſed the ſoldier, who ſtole ſoftly down ſtairs, and liſtened at the hall. The blows were repeated, and the door almoſt broke through by a ſledge or ſome heavy inſtrument. By this time the affrighted widow and her daughters were running about in their ſhifts, and ſcreaming murder! robbers! but the ſon having joined the ſoldier with a pair of loaded piſtols, and the latter ſcrewing on his bayonet, and freſh priming his piece, which was well filled with ſlugs, deſired the women to retire, as bloody work might be expected in a few minutes. Soon after the door was burſt in, and two fellows entered, and were inſtantly ſhot by the ſon, who diſcharged both his piſtols at once. Two more returned the favour from without, but without effect; and the intrepid veteran, taking immediate advantage of the diſcharge of their arms, ruſhed on them like a lion, ran one through the body with his bayonet, and whilſt the other was running away as faſt as poſſible, lodged the contents between his ſhoulders, and he dropped dead on the ſpot. They then cloſed the door as well as they could, re-loaded their arms, made a good fire, and watched till day light, when a number of weavers and ſpinners came to reſume their employments; we may gueſs their horror and ſurpriſe on ſeeing four dead men on a dunghill, where the ſoldier had dragged them before they ſhut the door. The burgomaſter and his ſyndaric attended, and took the depoſitions of the family relative to this affair. The bodies were buried in a croſs road, and a ſtone erected over the grave with this inſcription:—"Here lie the wretched carcaſes of four unknown ruffians, who deſervedly loſt their lives in an attempt to rob and murder a very worthy woman and her family. A ſtranger who ſlept in the houſe, to which Divine Providence undoubtedly directed him, was the principal inſtrument in preventing the perpetration of ſuch horrid deſigns, which juſtly entitles him to a laſting memorial, and the thanks of the public; John Adrian de Vries, a diſcharged ſoldier of the regiment of Dieſbach, a native of Middleburgh, in Zealand, and upwards of ſeventy years of age, was the David who ſlew two of theſe Goliahs; the other two being killed be the ſon of the family!"—The widow preſented the ſoldier with one hundred guineas, and the city have ſettled a handſome penſion on him for the reſt of his life.

The greateſt modern traveller perhaps in the world is the count d'Anhalt, adjutant-general of all the empreſs of Ruſſia's forces. His voyages, undertaken at the expreſs command of his ſovereign, are to aſcertain the extent and limits of that immenſe empire, the moſt extenſive that ever was under one head ſince men began to form ſocieties. His orders were, that he ſhould penetrate into the moſt diſtant part of it, however wild, &c. the inhabitants; and he is now actually employed in fulfilling theſe orders. Since the beginning of laſt year he has travelled from Peterſburgh to Archangel, diſtant from each other 4000 werſts; he thence took his departure on another journey of 2000 werſts; and on the 30th of June laſt he ſet out on a third, to a place at the diſtance of 8000 werſts. He is now travelling to the ſource of the Wolga, and is to follow that river through all its meanders to the place where it falls into the Caſpian Sea; thence he is to continue his journey to Riſtar, and on to Derbent in Perſia;—thence to Moſdock, in the country where the mountains of Cuban began to riſe; he is next to aſcend the ſummit of Mount Caucaſus to Teflis in Georgia; and thence ſailing back by the borders of the Black Sea, he is to return by Aſoph of Moſcow to Peterſburgh, after having travelled round a country infinitely larger than all Europe.

The following is an addreſs from the Abbe Raynal to the independent citizens of America.

"People of America!—Let the example of all nations which have preceded you, and eſpecially that of the mother country, inſtruct you. Be afraid of the affluence of gold, which brings with luxury, the corruption of manners and contempt of laws; be afraid of too unequal a diſtribution of riches, which ſhews a ſmall number of citizens in wealth, and a great number in miſery; whence ariſes the inſolence of the one, and the diſgrace of the other. Guard againſt the ſpirit of conqueſt. The tranquillity of empire decreaſes as it is extended. Have arms to defend yourſelves, and have none to attack. Seek eaſe and health in labour, proſperity in agriculture and manufactures; ſtrength in good manners and virtue, make the ſciences and arts proſper, which diſtinguiſh the civilized man from the ſavage. Eſpecially watch over the education of your children.

"It is from public ſchools, be aſſured, that ſkilful magiſtrates, diſciplined and courageous ſoldiers, good fathers, good huſbands, good brothers, good friends, and honeſt men come forth. Wherever we ſee the youth depraved, the nation is on the decline. Let liberty have an immovable foundation in the wiſdom of your conſtitutions, and let it be the cement which unites your ſtates, which cannot be deſtroyed. Eſtabliſh no legal preference in your different modes of worſhip. Superſtition is every where innocent, where it is neither protected nor perſecuted; and let your duration be, if poſſible, equal to that of the world."—*Amen.*

April 14. In the Engliſh houſe of commons on the 27th of January laſt, an order was paſt, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for confining the trade between the ports of the United States of America and Newfoundland, to bread, flour, Indian corn, and live ſtock, imported in Britiſh built ſhips only."

A letter from Alicant, dated December 19, mentions that a Malteſe armed veſſel about ſix leagues from that place, fell in with an Algerine frigate of nearly the ſame force, when an engagement enſued, which began about ten o'clock in the morning, and laſted till half paſt two, in which the captain of the Malteſe ſhip, who was one of the knights of Malta, and the Algerine captain, were both killed, and by ſome accident the Malteſe veſſel took fire and blew up, and every ſoul on board, except one perſon, was loſt; the Algerines had only twenty-five men ſaved out of three hundred and ſixty, and their veſſel ſo much ſhattered, that it was with great difficulty ſhe got to Algiers.

Extract of a letter from London, dated January 17.

"Some merchants of the firſt eminence paid a viſit to Mr. Adams, the American ambaſſador, on Thurſday, at his houſe in Groſvernor ſquare, and yeſterday they had a conference with the ſecretaries of ſtate: in conſequence whereof ſome regulations reſpecting the commerce of America are now on the tapis, in which theſe gentlemen have been conſulted."

It is a pity that the powers of Europe do not act with as much activity and ſpirit as the Venetians do againſt the Barbary ſtates: Venice is the only chriſtian ſtate that has really made them tremble for their depredations. Since the chevalier Emo's viſit to Tunis, the dey of that regency has been ſaid

to sue for peace, instead of selling it for a tribute under the title of presents. But the senate has resolved not to consent to any peace with the dey, until he shall have indemnified the owners of the two ships taken by some Tunisian rovers: but this is not all: the senate insists, that for the future the Venetians shall not pay more than three per cent. on all goods imported by them into, or exported from the dominions of Tunis. Hitherto the duties have been at five per cent. The emperor of Morocco has actually fitted out seven frigates, four of which are to be stationed on a cruise in the latitude of the Canary and Cape de Verde islands; the other three in the Mediterranean; with this insignificant armament will he be permitted to plunder the ships of any nation he pleases; and sooner than agree to sink or burn this little squadron, all the maritime powers in Europe will consent to purchase the protection of the Moorish prince, as if this squadron was more powerful than the united navies of England, France, Spain and Holland.

April 14. Tuesday last, arrived here in twenty-four days from St. Eustatia, the ship success, captain Cadenhead, who informs us, that the ship Hydria, belonging to Rhode Island, had arrived at Eustatia, from Bengal in the East-Indies, in three months and ten days; that all the hands belonging to her, except four, had left her at Bengal, and that the captain was obliged to get Lascars to man her. She has a valuable cargo on board. On the 7th instant, captain Cadenhead spoke the brig Hector, M'Keever, from Port-au-Prince, bound to this port, out twenty days. Captain Cadenhead sent a pilot on board her.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, January 16.

"A stout Algerine rover of 26 guns, was lately sunk of Cape St. Vincent by two Portuguese frigates, after a very desperate resistance of four glasses, and all on board perished. The rover, during the engagement, attempted several times to board the largest frigate, which was much disabled in her rigging, but was vigorously beat off each time, with the loss of a great many men. The pirates had a prize in company, which they sent away before the engagement."

On the second day of next June court, being the 20th day of the month, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 431 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cove point, with an excellent fishing place thereon, particularly in the spring and fall seasons, and a remarkable fine spring of water contiguous to the bay side, where there is a good harbour and landing highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two small plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, chesnut, pine, &c. many of the latter sufficiently large for ships masts; also an excellent marsh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is situated within two miles of colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not many more from a church. Any person may view the land before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of sale for one half the purchase money, and three years credit for the other half, both without interest, in case the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwise the purchaser to pay interest, and the bond liable to be put in suit for the recovery of principal and interest. The title of the land is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

GEORGE BOURN.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT seven hundred pounds sterling cost of goods, well assorted, and suitable to the season. Likewise several young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceased. The store house lately occupied by said J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH DOWSON.

N. B. If the above goods are not sold at private sale before Tuesday the 16th of May next, they will then be sold at public vendue.

April 13, 1786.

A GENERAL meeting of the trustees for Charlotte Hall school is desired at the Cool Springs, on Tuesday the 9th of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at which time the letting of the buildings will be offered; a plan of said buildings may be seen there on that day, or at any time previous to that, in the hands of Mr. John Thompson, near Leonardtown. Two hundred and fifty thousand bricks, and twenty-five hundred bushels of lime will be furnished on the spot, and a considerable sum of money advanced the undertaker.

By order,
JOHN CARTWRIGHT, reg.

April 23, 1786.

MRS. SMITH intends to open a boarding school for young ladies in Annapolis, next Tuesday, the second of May, and to teach them drawing, tambour, embroidery, open work, crowning, netting, with a variety of other fine work; also plain work and marking. She will give the greatest attention to the health and improvement of the young ladies entrusted to her care.

Montgomery county, March 20, 1786.

WHEREAS I have been informed, that it hath been reported in some parts of Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, that I the subscriber had said that Ignatius Pigman destroyed the bounds of some land belonging to me, in order to get the land from me; I do hereby certify that I never said Ignatius Pigman had destroyed my bounds. Also it hath been reported that said Pigman had forged a letter from me to Mrs. Chew, which I suppose was a letter I wrote to said Chew, acquainting her that the above report was groundless and without foundation.

RICHARD THOMAS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Tootell, late of Annapolis, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

JAMES WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH DOWSON, } acting administrators.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

West river, April 26, 1786.

RAN away from Mr. William Young, of Baltimore-town, an African negro man named TOM, the property of the subscriber, about five feet six inches high, thick and well set, round face, little beard, squints, and is about twenty-eight years old; had on when he went away, a felt hat, blue jacket lined with white flannel, black velvet breeches, yarn stockings, and strong country made shoes, with the soals full of hob nails; he was seen on the road to Upper Marlborough a few days after he run away with a snuff coloured broad cloth coat on. Whoever takes up the said runaway and delivers him to Mr. William Young, in Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at West river, shall have the above reward, besides what the law allows, and all reasonable charges.

JAMES CHESTON.

Hunting town, Calvert county, April 20, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 25th of March last, a negro man named GEORGE, about 23 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, and when spoke to is apt to smile and shew his teeth, speaks very fast, and has a large scar on the top of his left foot; had on when he went away, a felt hat, fearnought jacket, osnabrig shirt, white country cloth cotton and yarn breeches, old white stockings, and old shoes; it is probable he will change his name and cloaths, as he has been apprehended in Baltimore-town and made his escape. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him so that I may get him again, shall receive six dollars, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JAMES RIGBY.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Duntar, who was born in the town of Portsoy, Banffshire, North-Britain, and came to America about four years ago, that if alive and on the continent, upon his application to the printers hereof, he will be informed of something very much to his advantage.

THERE is at the plantation of James Nettle, in St. Mary's county, on Bird's creek, taken up as a stray, a red BULL, about four or five years old this spring, with an under keel in each ear. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THE partnership of CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART will be dissolved the first of May next; all persons indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts by that time, and those who have claims against them are requested to make them known.

Calvert county, April 11, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Friday the fifth day of May next, at the late dwelling house of Mordecai Smith, deceased, for ready money,

SEVERAL country born negroes, the stock of horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep, plantation utensils, the crop of tobacco, household furniture, two canoes, one scan, and part of another.

GEORGE SMITH,
PHEBE SMITH, administratrix.

Charles county, April 4, 1786.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable tract of land situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough; on the land are, a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2,500 gallons of cider of the first quality, a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; twenty or twenty-five acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fish, oysters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and possession will be given next fall. Cash, good bills of exchange, tobacco, or approved bonds, will be taken in payment. A very reasonable credit will be allowed the purchaser for great part of the purchase money, upon giving bond with approved security. An indisputable title will follow the land.

WALTER H. HARRISON.

Annapolis, April 17, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. John Crisall, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid, and those indebted to his estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN DAVIDSON,
ROBERT PAIN DAVIS, } executors.

Prince-George's county, April 14, 1786.

On Tuesday the second day of May, will be sold, at the dwelling plantation of the late Mr. John Everfield, near Nottingham,

A PARCEL of likely young country born slaves, stock of all kinds, and some household furniture, upon a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

All persons having claims against the estate are desired to bring them in legally proved for adjustment, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

BARBARA EVERFIELD, administratrix.

April 12, 1786.

ON Monday the third of this instant, was committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself WILL, and says he belongs to a man in Charles county, but was hired to a Robert Timms; he is about five feet nine inches high, appears to be about fifty-five or sixty years of age. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CARWRIGHT, sheriff of St. Mary's county.

Annapolis, April 19, 1786.

THE subscriber has for sale, a quantity of excellent claret, London quality, in cases of three dozen each, lately imported from Bourdeaux; also a few cases, containing fifty bottles each, of very good claret, which he will sell at a low price. 4w

JOSEPH EASTMAN.

Annapolis, March 13, 1786.

THE subscriber, intending to leave of business for some time, will dispose of his stock of merchandise on hand, consisting of a good assortment of spring and summer goods, and will oblige himself to make complete the fall and winter assortment to those he has on hand; he will rent his store and compting house, and if more convenient to the purchaser of the merchandise, he will let his dwelling house adjoining for one or more years.

Any person inclining to become a purchaser and renter to the above properties, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, who, for the last time, requests all those indebted to him upon bond, note, or open account, to settle and discharge the same by the first day of July next.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to a resolve of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, notice is hereby given, that the subscribers, being a committee appointed by the board for that purpose, will, at any time before the second Tuesday in May next, receive plans and propolals for erecting the building or buildings of the said college, within the city of Annapolis, and also for furnishing materials for the same.

A. C. HANSON,
NICHOLAS CARROLL,
RICHARD RIDGELY.

Annapolis, February 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the adjournment of the board of visitors and governors of St. John's College, there is to be a meeting of the board at the city of Annapolis, on the second Tuesday in May next.

By order,
EPHRAIM RAMSEY, sec.

Annapolis, March 21, 1786.

THE subscribers to St. John's College, by order of the visitor and governors, are hereby requested to make their first payment to the subscriber, treasurer to the college, on or before the first day of June next. 6w

BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

COMPOSITORS.

TWO good JOURNEYMEN COMPOSITORS are wanted by the Printers hereof.

Bud's creek, St. Mary's county, April 4, 1786.

THIS is to inform the public, that Archibald D. Barber, of St. Mary's county, has made over unto me all his estate both real and personal, in trust, for the payment of his debts, and other purposes mentioned in the deed.

LUKE W. BARBER.

April 6, 1786.

WHEREAS we have been informed that Mr. Edward Crow jun. of Montgomery county, hath maliciously and falsely endeavoured to injure our reputation, by circulating a libellous report, wherein he hath endeavoured to set forth to the public, that a villainous attempt was offered to his person by us on the road from Annapolis, which being utterly false, we take this public method to inform him of his base conduct, and call on him if in his power, to declare on oath, any thing injurious to our reputation, which should he not comply with, we shall rest ourselves contented, hoping that his malicious designs being frustrated will terminate on his own head when they shall be viewed by the public.

BASIL BROWN,
PHILEMON BROWN.

WILLIAM TUCK,

Painter and Glazier,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he carries on the above businesses in all their branches.

March 21, 1786.

To be RENTED,

A VERY large, elegant, and convenient house, fit for public or private business, in this city.

ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.

An ACT to extend the time limited for bringing in and settling claims against this state by the citizens thereof, and for limiting the time for bringing in and settling claims against the said state by citizens of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing and settling claims against this state, it was enacted, That all claims upon this state, by any citizen thereof, which have arisen before the tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, shall be brought in, liquidated and settled, on or before the tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, and no claim against the state by any citizen thereof, which did arise on any account or transaction whatsoever, before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, shall after the said tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this state, unless the person having such claim is or shall be an infant, non compos mentis or feme covert, or be out of this state, in which cases one year shall be allowed to such persons respectively, after the disability removed, or the person so being out of the state returns, to bring in and settle such claims: and whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that sundry citizens of this state, having claims upon the same, through the remoteness of their situation from the auditor or intendant, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforesaid tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, as directed by the above recited act; and, it appearing reasonable, that a further time should be allowed, for the purpose aforesaid, to such persons as have just claims against this state,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all claims upon this state by any citizen thereof, (except claims for the depreciation and pay of the army previous to the first day of August seventeen hundred and eighty,) which have arisen before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general or intendant, on or before the first day of June seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and paid by this state, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all claims against this state by any citizen of any other of the United States, shall be brought in and settled as aforesaid, on or before the first day of December seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and that no claim against this state as aforesaid which shall not be brought in and settled agreeably to the directions of this act shall hereafter be paid by this state, unless the person having such claim be an infant, feme covert or person non compos mentis, or in some foreign country, in which cases one year shall be allowed to bring in and settle such claim, after the disability removed, or the return of such person to this or some one of the United States, as the case may be.

And be it enacted, That a copy of this act, under the great seal, shall be sent as soon as may be to the respective executive powers.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, March 27, 1786.

THE auditor gives notice to all concerned, that the following resolve, passed at the last session of the general assembly of Maryland, viz. "RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authorised and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of all officers and soldiers who shall PERSONALLY apply to him and who have served in the Maryland line, who have not been heretofore settled with, and who are entitled to a depreciation of pay agreeably to an act of this state, entitled, An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, &c. and the supplements to said act, and to grant certificates for the amount thereof, provided that such application be made before the first day of November 1786, the auditor being fully satisfied of the identity of the person."

The auditor further informs every person who has not received his depreciation of pay as a soldier of the Maryland line in the continental army, that unless he produces a good and sufficient discharge from a field officer, or captain commanding the corps to which he belonged, together with a certificate from some respectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood where he resides, shewing that he is the identical person named in the discharge, his application will be of no effect. No depreciation can be granted to a deserter, or to any person who did not serve two full years or more from and after the first of January 1777.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the *last time*, require all those who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Piscataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1768.

WENT away last October, from Mr. Queens, Eastern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches hight; when examined speaks fast, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Edelen, of Newport, in Charles county; he was seen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Christmas, and it is supposed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford, near Bladensburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will secure the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by tf

BASIL EDELEN.

N. B. I do not recollect his appearing he probably may change his name, and endeavour to pass for a free man. B. E.

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 15 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

Annapolis, February 7, 1786.

THE subscriber having an assignment of the debts due to Mr. Thomas Rutland, of the city of Annapolis, for dealings at his several stores in Virginia and Maryland, hereby earnestly requests all persons indebted to Mr. Rutland as aforesaid to make immediate payment to the subscriber, to whom, and to whom only, the debts are payable. He will be compelled, though reluctantly, to take legal steps for the recovery of those debts from all persons without distinction, who do not, without delay, comply with this request.

JOHN PETTY.

January 24, 1786.

THE plantation which I advertised during the fall for sale the 16th instant, not being sold, will now be rented for the present year, consisting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis. For terms apply to

MARY THOMAS.

West river, March 26, 1786.

For sale, and ready to be delivered at two convenient landings on West river,

WHITE-OAK timber, hewed out in the rough, sufficient to build a vessel of 250 tons burthen, together with a quantity of 4¼ inch, 3 inch, 2½ inch, and 2 inch oak plank, and a number of oak trennails, the whole was cut and sawed in the winter and spring of 1785, and is perfectly well seasoned. For terms apply to w6

JAMES CHESTON.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers,

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A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

REBECCA ADERTON, St. Mary's county.

Elizabeth Bowers, Annapolis; John Bisset, Cambridge; Thomas Bourke, Eastern shore.

Henry L. Charton (2), Jeremiah T. Chase (3), John Callahan, Annapolis; John Henry Carey, Somerset county; capt. Charles Cook, Talbot county; William Carberry, St. Mary's county; Richard Carns, Thomas Crackles, Port-Tobacco; Judith Chase, Charles county.

Thomas C. Deye, Annapolis; Thomas Delihay, Talbot county.

William Fitzhugh (2), Calvert county; Philip R. Fendall, Thomas Stone, and John Rogers, Esquires, Port-Tobacco; Edward Fenwick, St. Ihigoes; William Fitzhugh, jun. Maryland.

Adam Greahn, Annapolis; Lansdale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; rev. George Goldie, St. Mary's county; Benjamin Graves, Somerset county; Samuel Galloway (2), Benjamin Galloway, Anne-Arundel county.

Alexander Hanson, Mary Hesselius, James Hutchings, Henry Harford, Mr. Harwood, John Hall, Clement Hollyday, Annapolis; Thomas Harwood, West river; Roberts Harrison, Cambridge; Anna Haynes, Queen-Anne's county; Rachel Harrison, Herring-bay; David Hay, Port-Tobacco; Lambert Heyland; Princess-Anne.

William Johnson (2), Patuxent river.

David Kerr, Talbot county; Samuel Kelly, St. Mary's county.

John Lucas, Patuxent river; Abel Leatherbury, Elk-Ridge.

Mr. Mackubin, Annapolis; John Munr, St. Mary's county; Jeremiah Mahony (2), Port-Tobacco; Solomon Munrow, Patterson's creek.

Mr. Noble, Patuxent.

William Paca, William Pendergast, Annapolis; Archibald Patison, Cambridge; John Page, Kent county.

Capt. James Reid, James Royston, Annapolis.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Hugh Sherwood (2), Oxford; Stephen Steward, West river; Thomas Snowden, Patuxent iron-work; James Stone, Lyon's creek; William Scott, Calvert county; Thomas Littleton Saven, Maryland.

Capt. Trumon, Charles Tipping, Richard Thompson, Annapolis; James Tilghman, Chester-town; Henry Tubman, Benedict; Raphael Thompson, Cobneck; Peter Thompson, St. Mary's county; Luke Thompson, Queen-Ann's county; John Turner, and Co. St. Leonard's creek.

John Welch, Annapolis; Abigail Wheeler (2), James Wood, Charles county; Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of goods at their store on the front of the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, which they would dispose of all together at a reasonable advance, and give a long credit for part of them, upon being well secured in the payments agreeable to contract. They continue selling as usual at retail, and will receive for goods any paper money now in circulation, at par with specie, with the interest added, and any kind of certificates at their passing value; and as they find, from their peculiar situation, an inconvenience in carrying on, and giving that necessary attention required in mercantile concerns, mean, as soon as the goods now on hand are sold, to decline that business for the present, and from an anxious desire of being enabled to re-imburse their correspondents in Europe, request those who have been pleased to favour them with their custom to be as early in making payments as possible, which will greatly relieve and very particularly oblige 8 w

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

February 28, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

Anne-Arundel county, April 1, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, living at White-Hall, on South river,

TIMBER of the first quality, such as oak, poplar, and chesnut, capable of making boards, shingles, pipe staves, raling, paling, and scantling of any dimensions.

RICHARD HIGGINS.

ELLICOTT's

ALMANACKS,

For the year of our Lord 1786,

To be SOLD at the Post-Office.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the [illegible] OFFICE, *Francis-Street.*